

Chapter 6

ACC/AFRES/ANG OPERATING PROCEDURES

6-1. General.

a. This is an Air Combat Command, Air Force Reserve, and Air National Guard chapter. This chapter establishes broad logistics and operations guidance for the planning, execution, and support of combat turnaround operations to sustain the sortie rates required of contingency operations, and additionally, to define the ACC training requirements for combat training exercises. Provisions of this chapter are applicable to all fighter, bomber, interceptor, reconnaissance, and air support units with contingency/wartime tasking. Formal training units with Air Defense Augmentation Taskings will exercise as required to meet contingency /augmentation taskings, but are not required to conduct triannual exercises as per paragraph 6-5.

b. Conflicts between this and other directives will be identified to HQ ACC/DO, HQ AFRES/DOT, or ANGRC/DO through the appropriate Numbered Air Force. Where conflict exists between ACC and USAFE directives, dual based units will attempt to comply with the provisions of the USAFE Chapter 6 to this regulation.

c. The overall goal of the combat sortie generation program is to develop, refine, and exercise procedures to rapidly turn combat aircraft and aircrews to provide warfighting commanders with a sufficient number of combat sorties to satisfy theater requirements.

6-2. Responsibilities.

a. MAJCOM DO will:

(1) Coordinate Combat Sortie Generation procedures with gaining CAF MAJCOMs.

(2) Provide waivers as necessary to provisions of this regulations.

b. Each Numbered Air Force (HQ AFRES for USAFR units, ANGRC/DO for ANG units) will:

(1) Monitor wing/group surge activities.

(2) Assist in obtaining dedicated airspace and ranges as requested by the unit.

c. Each Wing/Group Commander will:

(1) Develop the capability to perform the type of employment operations that would be required at the Checkered Flag location and/or primary wartime employment base(s) for which the unit is tasked.

(2) Publish applicable instructions to supplement this regulation. The instructions will contain detailed directions to carry out combat operations at the designated location.

(3) Ensure the unit is trained in combat sortie generation procedures to be used at the employment base.

(4) Initiate combat employment exercises.

(5) Provide augmentation manpower from base support agencies during combat exercise operations and ensure they are trained for their designated job task.

d. Each Operations Group Commander (OG/CC) will:

(1) Establish procedures to meet crew, flight, intelligence, and weather briefing/debriefing requirements during combat employment operations and exercises.

(2) Provide for the selection and training of:

(a) Operations liaison officers (if required).

(b) Augmentees as necessary to free aircrews from nonflying related duties.

(3) Establish operations procedures for spare aircraft utilization, mission changes, launch control, and aircraft status reporting.

(4) Develop procedures to maximize aircrew training during combat surge exercises.

(5) Ensure flying hour allocations accommodate the exercise requirements of this regulation.

(6) In coordination with the Logistics Group Commander, establish:

(a) Ground operation procedures (e.g., drag chute deployment, aircraft decontamination, etc.)

(b) Aircraft cocking and scramble procedures.

(c) Appropriate procedures for aircrew participation in various combat sortie generation methods (e.g., hot pit, integrated combat turn, etc.).

(7) Ensure maintenance personnel are trained in applicable ICT operations required for anticipated theater combat/ contingency tasking.

(8) Establish procedures to meet aircraft maintenance requirements for combat/contingency operations.

(9) Designate the following areas (as necessary): combat turn areas, hot refuel areas, maintenance fix areas, decontamination areas, hot brake area and arm/dearm areas.

(10) Establish indirect support procedures to provide necessary food services, sanitation, and medical services to personnel involved in combat turn operations.

e. Each Logistics Group Commander will:

(1) Establish procedures to meet aircraft maintenance requirements for combat/contingency operations.

(2) Ensure maintenance personnel are trained in CT/ICT operations required for anticipated theater combat/contingency tasking.

(3) Provide guidance to applicable maintenance personnel for removal of peacetime restrictions for combat operations.

(4) Establish transportation and supply procedures to support the unit's requirements for combat operations, to include personnel, equipment, and vehicles.

(5) Implement supply procedures for accountability and control of spares provided to support maintenance activities during combat turn operations.

(6) Coordinate with OG/CC for refueling procedures in consonance with the employment training base requirements.

f. Each Support Group CC will: establish and implement procedures for food services, sanitation, and medical services during exercises.

6-3. Logistics.

a. Munitions Support.

(1) Munitions and ancillary loading/maintenance equipment will be prepositioned at each turnaround site IAW information gained from employment base sponsor. Munitions will be delivered as complete rounds by appropriate 461XX personnel IAW the unit munitions employment plan.

(2) Due to lack of sufficient training munitions and to preclude expenditure of available training munitions, simulate full munitions loads during employment exercises or Operational Readiness Inspections by loading and unloading one half the required SCL. This provides the capability to simulate full munitions loads in a combat scenario and still configure the aircraft for its next exercise mission in minimum time.

(3) Ninety days (minimum 60 days) prior to each major exercise verify that munitions requirements have been forecasted and sufficient allocations are on hand to support exercise taskings. Notify NAF/LGM and HQ ACC/LGW, HQ AFRES/LGMW, or ANGRC/LGMSW, as appropriate, of munitions support shortfalls no later than 60 days prior to planned exercises.

b. Supply Support.

(1) General. These procedures outline the basic requirements that must be accomplished in exercising the supply support needed to sustain the high sortie rates required in actual contingency operations. Specific instructions for deploying and operating a supply function (including RSP) under contingency or combat conditions are contained in AFM 67-1, ACCR 65-3, COMACC 100, other plans and Frag Orders, etc. The LG will ensure:

(a) Adequate qualified personnel with security clearances are deployed with RSP.

(b) A survey is made to coordinate employment location and preplan RSP bin arrangement convenient to the maintenance area and affording adequate security for the RSP.

(c) Written coordinated supply/maintenance procedures are established for predeployment actions (products needed, TOs etc.) and employment operations for supply/Maintenance Supply Liaison (MSL) in accordance with AFM 67-1, Volume II, Part Three.

(2) Operations During Exercises.

(a) The following apply to exercises designed to provide training for actual contingency operations:

1. The source of supply for aircraft spares support during exercises will be based on anticipated real-world tasking.

2. Procedures should be designed to facilitate expedited maintenance while maintaining accountable record and inventory control.

3. For the purpose of ordering parts, the maximum allowable recovery phase is 24 hours after landing of the final employment or redeployment sortie.

(b) Preparatory Action.

1. Ninety days (minimum 60 days) prior to each major exercise, notify NAF and MAJCOM/LG of logistics support required for fuel. (N/A for AFRES). ANG units will notify the exercise location of POL, LOX, and liquid nitrogen requirements at least 90 days prior to each exercise.

2. Special requisitioning and lateral support will be simulated during exercises.

3. Filling RSP up to the authorized quantities by cannibalization is the prerogative of the commander. Minimum Essential System List (MESL) assets removed from a MICAP reportable end item (aircraft, engine, LRU) will be ordered on firm due-outs (MICAP UJC) against the applicable end item. A turn-in should be processed to create a credit DIFM and force release to the RSP. This can be done at anytime for supportable quantities; however, AFM 67-1, Volume II, Part Two, Chapter 26, paragraph 24, contains special instructions for unsupportable quantities.

(c) The manner of operation should be tailored to unit tasking. Units must design a scenario that includes exercising the following:

1. Support from host base (if host has similar MDS).

2. Remote terminal operation (if expected at beddown site), or combat supply procedures.

3. Shipment of unserviceables (under units peculiar concept of operation).

4. Lateral support (depending on theater of operation).

5. Operation of a supply Unit Type Code (UTC) involving establishment of a FB/FE account (versus

augmentation) under AFM 67-1, Volume II, Part Three, Combat Supply Procedures.

6. Delivery of due-out releases to the RSP provided that special actions prior to deployment would have resulted in filling authorized quantities.

7. Requisition of verified NMCS/PMCS requirements that cannot be satisfied with base resources, i.e., deployed exercise assets, base supply stock, DIFM or base repair.

8. Delivery of due-out released assets to deployed exercise location should closely parallel actual transportation time to the scenario location.

9. Use of inviolate engines is authorized. (Normal reporting applies.) Engines will be robusted and a deployed engine manager will be appointed.

10. Changes in custodian for RSP or mobility equipment requires an inventory and correction of any shortages discovered.

11. If RSP accountability is not transferred, the senior supply representative will assume control of RSP.

12. Deviation from above is prohibited unless authorized by the wing/group exercise evaluation team (EET).

a. Spares shortages which may jeopardize surge objectives will be directed to the wing/group EET.

b. Communication between the deployed wing/group and host or home chief of supply during the surge will be carried out through wing/group control team members.

13. Verified NMCS requirements that cannot be satisfied through available assets will be ordered by the deployed supply wing/group support personnel after coordination with the wing/group control team.

a. When operating from a deployed location, the host Chief of Supply Mission Support Section will initially attempt lateral support from the home station. All available assets at the home station may be used to support the lateral requirements, including RSP assets retained in other kit(s).

b. During in-place simulated deployment exercises, NMCS items issued or received prior to the end of the surge will be kept in a controlled area until exercise completion or released at the discretion of the wing/group

control team chief upon expiration of a specified time frame closely paralleling actual transportation time.

14. PMCS requirements will be ordered using guidelines provided by AFR 65-110, ACC Sup 1.

15. All unserviceable (repairable) property generated during the exercise that cannot be repaired by the deployed unit will be returned to home base as soon as possible unless other instructions are provided in the Fragmentary Order.

16. If a launch truck is established to expedite issue of spares, assets will be signed for by maintenance on AF Forms 1297, Temporary Issue Receipt, or DD 1348-1, DOD Single Line Item Release/Receipt Document, and recorded as an issue only after confirmation that an asset was used.

17. Authorized mobility equipment to support the surge flying program will be deployed in accordance with AFM 67-1, Volume II, Part Two, Chapter 22. Accountability will be retained by the home base. An inventory must be performed on all deployed mobility equipment and shortages identified.

18. When RSP accountability is transferred (long-term deployment) to the host chief of supply, deploying ACC supply (RSP) personnel will be under the host chief of supply's operational control.

c. Fuels Support.

(1) Required fuels operating personnel and equipment will be prepositioned in a dispersed manner within the proximity of the CTA and/or hot refueling area to minimize aircraft servicing response time.

(2) Minimum AFSC qualifications are 63130 for integrated combat turn participation and 63150/63170 for hot refueling participation. For ANG units, minimum AFSC qualifications are 63150 for integrated combat turns or hot refueling. A minimum of four (4) fuels specialists per squadron authorized to conduct hot refueling will be trained and qualified to participate as "Hot Refueling Team" members where such assets are organic to the wing/group. "Hot refueling" and ICT qualifications will be documented in the individual's AF Form 623, On-the-Job Training Record/automated training system. Only ANG units approved by ANGRC/LGT are authorized to hot pit refuel.

(3) A 63170 operations expeditor will coordinate, direct, and assist with the fuel servicing operations. Refueling procedures will be conducted IAW the

applicable safety, equipment, and aircraft technical orders and checklists. AF Form 839, Flightline Daily Fuels Service Log, will be used to record aircraft servicings.

(4) Only vehicles dedicated to the sortie generation area will be authorized fuel servicing from a prepositioned mobile ground fuel refueler (when provided).

d. Transportation Support.

(1) Contingency/Deployed Operations. Support will be provided in accordance with policies and procedures established by the host/supported commander. ACC forces augment those of the supported commander. Consequently, personnel and equipment allocations are in accordance with applicable portions of the War and Mobilization Plan.

(2) Exercise Operations.

(a) Sufficient traffic management personnel in AFSC 60251, Freight/Packaging Specialists, will be made readily available or placed in an on-call status to assure optimum support of MICAP shipment requirements as determined by the sortie generation schedule.

(b) Adequate serviceable general purpose vehicles will be made available to direct sortie generation activities as one-for-one replacements for nonoperational vehicles assigned to those activities.

(c) A mobile maintenance capability will be maintained for rapid minor repair of vehicles assigned to the direct sortie generation/combat turn area.

6-4. Operations. This paragraph provides broad operations guidance for the operations-related functions of mission planning, aircrew briefings and debriefings, conduct of flight operations, and reporting.

a. General.

(1) Aircrew duties/additional duties/ground training. During exercises and actual contingency combat operations, aircrew members will only be tasked for combat mission flying and duties in direct support of mission accomplishment such as Supervisor of Flying, Runway Supervisory Officer, Functional Check Flights, Operations Liaison Officer, or Mission Planning Cell.

(2) Units will develop combat mission briefing guides and combat aircrew aids to supplement current checklists. Aircrew aids should outline local procedures for combat sortie generation options.

(3) Aircrews will comply with all normal training and currency requirements specified in applicable publications until wartime mission requirements make compliance impractical or inappropriate.

b. Mission planning. Procedures will be developed to minimize task loadings associated with aircrew mission preparation. Wings will develop the capability to provide all mission planning information (weather, NOTAMs, FCIF, tasking, and intelligence) to aircrews at mission planning/briefing locations and combat turn areas.

(1) Units will use the period of time from initial tasking to commencement of contingency operations/hostilities to accomplish aircrew mission planning, target study, intelligence updates, tactics briefings, etc., to reduce manpower requirements during periods of peak flying activity.

(2) Mission planning cells (MPC) are critical elements of the combat sortie generation concept. Effective sortie generation frequently requires the MPC to provide full support for the commander's decision making process and to assist in aircrew flight planning. Activation and composition of the mission planning cell will be directed by the wing/group commander.

(a) Units must train sufficient personnel (aircrew and augmentees) to ensure continuity of MPC functions during contingency operations.

(b) During peak sortie-surge periods, MPC manning should be adjusted so that mission crews are provided with comprehensive mission execution information to minimize aircrew rebrief time.

c. Briefings. Prior to the initial mission of a flying day, a flight briefing will be conducted in accordance with applicable 55-series regulations and locally developed combat briefing guides. Wings should standardize procedures to the maximum extent possible. Written copies may be substituted for oral briefings when practical. Follow-on briefings are required only if aircrew/flight integrity is not maintained or if mission essential items change.

d. Flight Operations.

(1) To the maximum extent possible, aircrew, flight, and aircraft integrity should be maintained throughout the sortie surge period.

(2) During contingency operations, aircrews should retain personal equipment at all times to preclude loss or nonavailability for use in another aircraft.

e. Intelligence. Intelligence briefing/debriefings. All aircrew members will receive a Situation/Update and Permission Briefing prior to each day's initial flight and an Intelligence Permission Briefing prior to each subsequent flight. Permission briefings for subsequent flights will be limited to the essential intelligence items directly impacting the mission being flown. Briefing formats will be IAW ACCR 200-10, paragraphs 4-4 and 4-5. All missions will be debriefed for vital intelligence and mission results. Procedures must be established to support briefing/debriefing combat turns and the exchange of intelligence between the CTA and Wing/Squadron Operations Centers (if applicable to unit mission).

6-5. Training.

a. Combat sortie generation exercises are designed to train personnel, refine procedures, and provide a measurement of a unit's capability to generate combat sorties. The objective of these exercises is to develop the capability to turn combat aircraft and crews rapidly. In developing their procedures, ACC units will communicate with their employment base/Checkered Flag sponsor wing/group regarding their requirements to support combat sortie generation operations.

Based on joint support plan information which contains descriptions of available facilities, communications, and base diagrams, ACC units will design combat sortie generation procedures to suit individual bases. For realistic training,

only those assets mobilized and available at a deployed beddown location should be used to generate combat sorties. Training should be oriented to train by individual squadron.

b. Training Goals. Units should develop training scenarios that include special mission requirements (e.g., fuel tank installation, special munitions loading, wear of Chemical Warfare Ensemble, etc.) as appropriate for their expected taskings. Every effort must be made to reduce combat turnaround times to the absolute minimum.

c. Triannual Exercises. (For AFRES and ANG frequency determined by wing/group commander). Each wing/group/FIS will conduct triannual exercises that include assigned flying units and selected base support elements with a wartime tasking. It is essential all elements of the wing/group sortie generation capability be realistically exercised. The triannual exercise should follow the normal phased flow. Phase I includes mobilization, generation, deployment, and regeneration. Phase II is the employment phase. Phase I is normally no-notice and may or may not be combined with phase II. As a minimum, a combined phase I/phase II scenario will be

practiced annually. The other exercises may be structured to meet each wing/group's training requirements. They may be comprised of two phase Is, two phase IIs, or a phase I and a phase II. Mobilization will be IAW applicable unit mobility equipment simulations lists. Exercises will meet the following minimum requirements:

(1) Operating from an isolated/deployed location (if feasible). Source of supply will be either RSP or base supply, depending upon tasking. Unit participants are limited to only those aircrew/support personnel comprising the deployed unit type code (UTC) and those personnel specifically designated for host base support functions. Tail number integrity will be maintained (generated/deployed tail numbers will be only aircraft available for employment sorties.)

(2) Operations in a NBC environment consistent with training resources will be conducted as part of each triannual exercise.

(3) Mission durations will be aligned with planned employment sortie lengths as closely as possible, to include projected transit times from beddown to the employment area. Sortie duration will not be arbitrarily curtailed to make scheduled landing times. Where fuel/flying time conditions dictate, procedures will be developed to meet the intent of this provision.

(4) Combat turnarounds, tactics and weapons deliveries will be consistent with theater employment concepts.

(5) Night combat turnarounds will be scheduled during each exercise.

(6) Upgrade training, not part of formal training, may be conducted on exercise mission provided mission demands are consistent with applicable training directives.

(7) Exercise duration will be structured to provide comprehensive and realistic training for all elements of combat turnaround and employment operations. Phase II exercises will include a 3-5 day employment scenario. Early termination of the employment phase is at the

discretion of the Wing/Group Commander when training objectives have been met.

(8) For combined phase I/phase II exercises, deployment sorties will be flown prior to the 3-5 day employment phase. Only those tail numbers generated/deployed will be utilized for remainder of the exercise.

(9) The surge rate will be determined by training objectives established by the Wing Commander based upon expected wartime taskings. For USAFE tasked units, OPlan 4409 rates should be the desired goal. The surge rate will be computed on Checkered Flag PAA. Sortie rate requirements may be exercised to extent of generated exercise aircraft.

(10) Dependent upon stockpile of inert expendable heavyweight munitions stores, configurations consistent with training objectives will be loaded and expended for 1 full day of operation as specified in the OPlan being exercised.

(11) To demonstrate munitions delivery and loading capabilities during exercises, the following guidance is provided:

(a) During initial generations, load ammunition in one-third of tasked primary assigned aircraft per unit (N/A ANG). Units will determine the type and quantity to be loaded to simulate the OPlan tasking. Full loads need not be demonstrated. When these aircraft loads are complete, all unit aircraft may be considered fully loaded.

(b) For generations/regenerations, required heavy weight munitions will be loaded on each aircraft. When quantities of munitions are insufficient to generate all aircraft with full loads, load and unload one-half the required SCLs as necessary until sufficient quantities become available for full loads.

(c) During employment exercises, load and unload one-half the required SCL between sorties on each applicable aircraft. Sortie surge munitions packages will be used to the maximum extent possible. Ammunition will be reloaded after each firing sortie.

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